Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

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Marginal Column

By SEREV LAQUEUR

IVREA is in the Val d'Aosta, and on a fine September morning Mount Rosa and the Matterhorn can be seen from afar. It is the town of Olivetti, the family (and the factory) that make typewriters in many languages, including Hebrew and Arabic, whose respective merits I am not entitled to appraise. But Ivrea is also the centre of an interesting social experiment: the application of institutional democracy to small Piedmontese villages. It has, in effect, already outgrown the experimental stage, for there are now 80 community centres in the province of Ivrea and some in Central and Southern Italy. The movement has been sponsored by Adriano Olivetti, one of the family whom most other industrialists in Italy consider a highly eccentric man; he has been also the sponsor of the "third programme" on the Italian radio, and he looks like a younger brother of Yitzhak Tabenkin.

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HIS community centres "promote and coordinate studies and experiments of an educative, sociological and administrative kind in the almost unexplored field of local democracy." Courses are organized in such varied subjects as political studies, hygiene, music and the history of sport; there are art and film shows, amateur theatricals, recreational tours and so on; each centre has a library of books and magazines, television, and looks not unlike a *beit farbuz* in one of the older *kibbutzim*. But the aims of the community centres are not exclusively cultural; they have become an active force in local politics, much to the chagrin of local authorities who are far from enthusiastic about the prospect of what they consider unwarranted interference. But it is encouraging to see that the community centres have been able to make large sections of the population discuss and work out administrative problems of a local character. Their internal life is conducted in true democratic style and is regulated by rules debated and approved in council by the members. The secretary of each centre is nominated by the secretary of the Canavese community (Canavese is the name of Ivrea Province) but the members at separate centres themselves elect their respective president, cultural, welfare, sport and other commissions and officers. It is, in short, very much like a *kibbutz* general assembly and the important thing is the spontaneity shown in the collaboration of the local population. It does not happen each day that villagers consent to build an ultra-modernistic community centre (most of the pictures inside are Dufy or le Douanier Rousseau), especially not in the villages where many houses still lack electricity and are not connected with the main water supply.

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POLITICALLY, the movement tries to assume a "third force" position. The Communists detest it, but the position of the Catholic Church too is highly critical in view of the radical ideas of the leaders of the movement. Like a good *kibbutz* movement, the centres have also a publishing house of their own; latest translations into Italian include Sabine's History of Political Theory — a standard textbook — as well as Maritain, Kierkegaard and Simone Weill on working class life, Santayana, and Mounier.

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THE movement, like the books it publishes, is somewhat incongruous. Somehow one cannot get rid of the feeling that the well-meaning planners aim above the heads of the rank-and-file members of the centres who would probably prefer a television burlesque to Simone Weill. Nor is it very likely that the institute for community centres will become in the foreseeable future a major force in Italian politics. And lastly, these ideas about institutional (or industrial) democracy are by no means something spectacularly new for the West—they are new only for Italy. But there can be no doubt that those people who work for institutional democracy from Ivrea to Palermo are indeed on the right track. Their movement may not be politically important today, but it is good to know that something of that sort is done. It is one of the rays of hope emanating from present-day Italy which otherwise, politically speaking, is not a haven of sanguine optimism.

Ivrea, Piedmont, September, 1955

Vitamins Without TEARS !

The makers of TELMA GENUINE MAYONNAISE are pleased to suggest The Recipe of the Week:

This is a cabbage salad, perfect with fish or meat, and containing Vitamin "C."

Wash and dry a whole small cabbage. (A firm green cabbage is best). Discard only spoiled outer leaves. Shred cabbage finely with bread knife. Place in bowl and salt. Add a small diced or grated onion and any of the following ingredients which you have on hand: Shredded gamba, shredded green pepper, grated carrot, diced apple, chopped peanuts. Mix ¼ cup TELMA GENUINE MAYONNAISE with small amount of gebenia or vinegar (vinegar for sharper salad) — add to salad — mix well, chill and serve.

Marshal Harding Is New Cyprus Governor

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — Politicians said here today that the government's appointment of a "strong arm" soldier, Field Marshal Sir John Harding, as Governor of Cyprus, reflects a determination to end the present era of violence in the Mediterranean island colony.

Sir Robert Armitage is to become Governor of Nyasaland, it was announced here today. Sir Robert will succeed Sir Geoffrey Colby, whose term of office expires next March.

Marshal Harding

Sir John, 58, who is Chief of the Imperial General Staff, is succeeding the present Governor, Sir Robert Armitage. A new civilian post of Deputy Governor was also created, and a further announcement will be made shortly in this connection.

A statement issued yesterday by the Colonial Office, announcing Sir John's appointment, said, "In view of the importance of the island as a base for the discharge of Her Majesty's Government's obligations in the Eastern Mediterranean, including their obligations as members of the North Atlantic Alliance, and having regard to the need for concerted action by all security forces in the island, in order to maintain internal law and order, they have decided that in present circumstances the governorship should be held by a high-ranking serving officer."

Templer Gets Post

It was said that arrangements have been made for General Sir Gerald Templer to assume office as Chief of the Imperial General Staff before November 1.

Newspapers and some politicians commented that Sir John's nomination was an outcome of the breakdown of the London conference on Cyprus earlier this month. Field Marshal Harding has had wide experience of turbulent situations since his appointment as Chief of the Imperial General Staff in 1950. This term of office coincided with the outbreaks of terrorism both in Malaya and Kenya. He made on-the-spot studies of both situations — and it was on his advice that big reinforcements were sent to Kenya to crush Mau Mau terrorist organizations.

In Cyprus, British troops and police sealed off the "slogan" village of Khlorakas for eight hours today and made a house-to-house search for arms and explosives, which could be used by Cypriot terrorists campaigning for *enosis*.

Troops were also rushed to Lidhrodonda village, 20 kms. south of Nicosia, to quell a demonstration last night.

Shimoni Appointed Minister to Burma

Mr. Ya'acov Shimoni has been appointed Israel Minister to Burma, the Foreign Ministry announced last night. Mr. Shimoni, who has been Counsellor at the Israel Embassy in Washington since 1953, is to take up his new post during the next month. Mr. David Hacohen, who was appointed in December, 1953, as Israel's first Minister to Burma, resigned this spring in order to stand for the Knesset to which he was elected.

Born in Berlin in 1915, Mr. Shimoni studied history in Basle. On settling in this country in 1936, he became a member of Kibbutz Givat Haim. In 1941, he joined the Political Department of the Jewish Agency, first as Secretary and then as Deputy Director of the Arab Affairs Division. In 1947, he was Secretary of the Palestine Jewish Delegation to the Inter-Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi.

Upon the establishment of the State, he joined the Foreign Ministry as Deputy Director of the Middle East Division, later becoming Director of the Asian Division.

Among his published works are "The Arabs of Palestine" (1947); "The Arab Minority of Israel" (1950); and "The Arab States" (1951). He is editor of the Modern Asian and Middle Eastern divisions of the Hebrew Encyclopaedia.

He is married and has three children.

B.G. REFUSES 'AHDUT' AGRICULTURE POST

BEERSHEBA, Monday. — Mr. Yigal Alon, M.K. and Mr. Israel Galili, M.K. visited the Prime Minister-designate, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, in Sde Boker on Friday and discussed the formation of a government. Mr. Alon's request that Ahdut Ha'avoda be given the Ministry of Agriculture was rejected by Mr. Ben-Gurion, it was learned.

'Continental' Will Survey Near Heletz

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT, Monday. — Israel Continental Oil Company is to start an immediate geological survey of its drilling rights area, seven kilometres from the site allocated to Lapidot and Israel Oil Prospectors companies who struck oil on Thursday, Mr. Konrad Sztykgold, Chief Engineer of the Pontiac company, the drilling contractors for Israel Continental, declared on his arrival here yesterday.

At a meeting of the company's Board of Directors in Paris, it was decided to continue drilling at Kurdani which has already reached 6,450 feet, and also to start new experimental drillings if necessary.

In the meantime, while tests are proceeding to evaluate the size of the oil strike at Heletz, measures to preserve the oil-bearing hole is the main work on the rig site.

Tomorrow a steel pipe casing will be let down into the hole, which will keep the crucial strata from caving in, Mr. F. G. Kaufman, A.M.I.E.C., one of the assistant geologists to Dr. H. J. Tschopp, told *The Jerusalem Post* today.

With drilling stopped, the crew are now occupied in cleaning up the rig.

Algerians Reject French Reforms

ALGIERS Monday (UP). — Premier Edgar Faure's plans for easing tension in Algeria by speeding its integration into France, suffered a heavy setback tonight. In a heated debate the majority of the Second Chamber of the Algerian Government, composed entirely of Moslem members, rejected the plan outright.

The majority voted not even to discuss the integration programme, or the sweeping economic, educational and social reforms proposed by Governor-General Jacques Soustelle.

Terrorist acts and sabotage of private and public property were reported from several parts of Constantine Department.

Violence swept Morocco today in answer to delays and hesitations by the French Government in applying its peace plan for the protectorate.

Seventeen Europeans were injured when two Moroccans hurled a bomb into a crowded cafe terrace in Fez.

Last night Moroccans stoned a synagogue in the old Medina in Casablanca where Jews were attending Yom Kippur services.

Argentine Gov't Sworn in As Peron Sails

BUENOS AIRES, Monday (Reuter). — Argentina returned to normal today as ex-President Juan Peron sailed to exile in Paraguay aboard the Paraguayan gunboat where he had been a virtual prisoner since his overthrow.

The Cabinet, headed by the new provisional President, Gen. Eduard Lonardi, was sworn in on Saturday night, and all over the country appointments of provincial authorities are proceeding normally.

The 10 Cabinet Ministers sworn in include four military men, while none of the six civilians has been prominent in politics before. All are known as Catholics with conservative leanings. The new Vice-President is Admiral Isaac Rojas, who wrested control of the navy from Admiral Juan Basso.

Clashes in Rosario

In Rosario, the great industrial city more than 300 kms. west of here where Peronista workers engaged in two days of savage clashes with troops, labour delegates conferred with Gen. Leon Bengoa, Chief of Police who has become War Minister, and promised that work would be resumed today.

Thirteen nations already have recognized the new Government, these being the U.S., Britain, France, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Spain, Brazil, Italy, Switzerland, Ecuador, Ireland and Venezuela as well as the Vatican.

With Mr. Peron on the gunboat were the last Peronista Foreign Minister, Mr Ildefonso Cavagna Martinez, and an aide, Capt. Eugenio Noguera Isser. Sources here said that it was improbable that Peron would remain permanently in Paraguay, as that country granted asylum to the ex-President only on condition that he leave after a short time.

BURNS APPEALS FOR NITZANA WITHDRAWAL

The Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, Major-General E.L.M. Burns, yesterday appealed to both Israel and Egypt to withdraw their troops from the Nitzana demilitarized Zone and observe the terms of the General Armistice Agreement.

Israel troops entered the area on September 21 following repeated refusal by the Egyptian authorities to remove two checkposts set up within Israel territory and destruction by the Egyptians of 21 frontier markers put up by Israel with U.N. co-operation.

The Chief of Staff is to go to Gaza this morning to discuss developments in the Nitzana demilitarized zone with Colonel Salah Gohar.

The Egyptian War Ministry has allocated LE25,000 for the reconstruction of the Khan Yunis police station destroyed by the Israel forces on August 31, "El Jihad" reported from Gaza yesterday.

Ex-Admiral Raeder Freed from Spandau

BERLIN, Monday (UP). — Former Grand Admiral Erich Raeder was released from the Spandau War Crimes prison today. The 79-year-old Nazi leader left almost immediately for his home in Lippstadt.

Raeder, who built up the German navy in defiance of the Versailles Treaty, was freed by the Big Four powers because of his "advanced age and the state of his health." He had served nine years of a life term for war crimes.

Five other former Nazis — Rudolf Hess, Adm. Walter Doenitz, Baron Constantin von Neurath, Baldur von Schirach, Walter Funk and Albert Speer — remain in the prison.

East Germany To Set Up Army

BERLIN, Monday (Reuter). — East Germany is to change her constitution in order to fulfil her obligations resulting from the Warsaw mutual aid pact of Soviet bloc countries, A Government bill to this effect was submitted to the Volkskammer (Lower House) today.

East Germany has been exempted from the Supreme Command established for the armed forces of the Soviet bloc countries on the grounds that she has not yet set up her own armed forces. In talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow earlier this month, Premier Otto Grotewohl was reported as saying that "the time has come now for us to make our contribution to the pact."

Mr. Grotewohl said today that the only road to German reunification was through negotiations between East and West Germany.

He said the inclusion of a unified Germany in the North Atlantic Pact Treaty was "completely out of the question."

LEBANESE MAC MEETS TODAY

The Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission will meet at 10 o'clock this morning to discuss the attack on the bus at Meron on Thursday, following completion of an investigation on the Lebanese side of the border.

The Arab News Agency reported that a meeting took place yesterday at the Lebanon's Presidential palace at Bet e-Din which was presided over by President Camille Chamoun and attended by the Chief of Staff, General Fuad Shihab, Premier Rashid Karameh and Foreign Minister Salim Lahoud. Measures to forestall a possible Israel attack were discussed, the report added.

SHEEP STOLEN

Marauders from Jordan stole 20 sheep valued at IL1,800 from the El Asad tribe near Beersheba on Friday. The police are investigating.

U.S. Agrees To Sell Egypt Arms On Cash Basis

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter).—The U.S. had agreed in principle to sell Egypt a certain amount of arms on a cash transaction basis, a State Department spokesman said today.

The spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, added that "no arrangements have been effected to finance the purchase. Consequently no transaction has taken place."

Mr. White was commenting on press reports that the U.S., following reported offers by the Soviet Union to supply Egypt with arms, had offered to sell arms to the Egyptian Government (Russia on September 12 denied that she was negotiating the sale of arms to Egypt).

In a prepared statement Mr. White said, "During the past few years the U.S. has entered into agreements with several Middle Eastern countries, including Egypt, providing for the cash purchase of arms in the U.S. These agreements have been made solely for the purpose of enabling these countries to maintain internal security and to defend themselves against aggression.

Latest Bid in June

"The Egyptian government has sought to obtain arms in this country on two or three occasions during the past two years. The most recent Egyptian inquiry was contained in a list of arms presented by the Egyptian Government on June 30, 1955.

"Though the U.S. had agreed in principle to sell Egypt a certain amount of arms, no arrangements have been effected to finance the purchase. Consequently no transaction has taken place."

Correspondents pressed Mr. White for details of U.S. sales of arms to Egypt and such countries as Israel under bilateral agreements. He replied that the U.S. had the same type of arrangement with Israel, but he could give no details of any arms sales.

Also he did not know what type of equipment had been listed by Egypt in its application on June 30, nor whether the list included heavy equipment.

Mr. White declined to say whether talks were at present going on to finance the arrangement with Egypt.

SYRIANS FIRE ON POLICE LAUNCH

Machine-gun fire was directed from Syrian positions on a police launch in the northern part of Lake Kinneret on Sunday morning, the Army spokesman announced yesterday. The fire was returned from the launch, which continued on its way without casualties.

An army patrol discovered a mine on Sunday morning in the vicinity of Be'eri in the western Negev, the spokesman added.

It is understood that the mine was new, and of a type used by the Egyptian army. It was not in position three days prior to its discovery.

Eisenhower's Chances 'Reasonably Good'

DENVER, Monday (Reuter). — One of the world's top heart specialists said today that barring unforeseen complications, President Eisenhower has "a good chance" of recovering from the heart attack which prostrated him here on Saturday.

The specialist, Dr. Paul Dudley White, added that if the President's progress continued at its present rate, he would be "physically able" to seek a second term when elections are held next year. The President will be 66 next week.

Dr. White's statement, made to reporters after examining Mr. Eisenhower at the Fitzsimmon's Army Hospital here, gave new impetus to speculation on the political, financial and diplomatic consequences of his illness.

The heart specialist said the President's condition is so satisfactory that he was able to leave the patient and was flying back to Boston today.

For the first time since he entered the hospital on Saturday afternoon, the President was removed from an oxygen tent for brief intervals today.

No Advance Diagnosis

Dr. White said that the President had a heart ailment of a kind that was impossible to diagnose in advance. Coronary thrombosis was "about the most common important illness that besets a middle-aged American male in this country today," he pointed out, adding that the President's condition "is a very common one."

The specialist was asked if other heart patients who recovered and resumed their normal activities went back to any job as burdensome as the presidency. He said that he supposed the President's job "is one of the hardest jobs in the world," but avoided a direct reply on whether he would "recommend" such a course for the President, saying that he had no convictions on that one way or the other.

If progress continued at the present rate, Mr. Eisenhower could be flown back to Washington in about three weeks, he thought.

Dr. White came to the conference after joining in issuing a bulletin which said, "The President's condition continues to be satisfactory without complications. He had a good bowel movement. He enjoyed a breakfast of prunes, oatmeal, soft boiled egg, toast and milk.

Temperature Normal

"The President had a slight fever late yesterday afternoon as is usual in such cases, but his temperature is normal this morning.

"The oxygen tent will be omitted at intervals today."

On the question of whether the President could recover sufficiently to assume the burden of the White House again, Dr. White said, "Oh yes, it's up to him." He added that he could not go into the President's intentions but that he would be "physically able."

In answer to a question as to when Mr. Eisenhower would be able to read documents, he said "probably in 10 days or two weeks." He also said that possibly by then he could confer with the Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, before he goes to the next Foreign Ministers conference on October 27 at Geneva.

Nixon Calls Cabinet Meeting on Friday

WASHINGTON, Monday. — Vice-President Richard M. Nixon and top Administration officials decided today, after conferring on problems raised by President Eisenhower's illness, to call a Cabinet meeting on Friday.

The decision was announced in a brief statement issued by the White House on Mr. Nixon's behalf.

Apart from the prospect of the President's physical incapacitation for several months the overriding subject of speculation is the possible consequences of his almost certain retirement from office in January 1957.

Internationally, the Western powers will no longer be able to take full advantage of the confidence vested in Mr. Eisenhower, not only by the people of the Western world but by the leaders of the Soviet Union.

The personality of the 42-year-old Vice-President has acquired a sudden importance. During the President's illness and convalescence, he will preside over meetings of the Cabinet and the National Security Council. In the event of the President's complete incapacitation he will automatically become President. But in the Eisenhower Administration itself, he is heavily overshadowed by several heads of departments whose age, prestige, experience, and influence are considerably greater than his own.

Wall Street reacted sharply to the President's illness. A major setback in stock exchange values today indicated that current prosperity is based largely on confidence that the President's conservative policies will be carried on through a second term to 1960.

World Sends President Messages of Sympathy

DENVER, Colorado, Monday (Reuter). — Messages of concern and sympathy were sent yesterday by statesmen and political leaders in many parts of the world.

Queen Elizabeth of England, the British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, and Mr. Eisenhower's wartime friend, Sir Winston Churchill, now holidaying in France, all sent messages of regret at his illness and hope for a speedy recovery. Both Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, Soviet Head of State, and Premier Nikolai Bulganin cabled messages. The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, sent a cable on Saturday night. Another was received from the Pope.

In New York special prayers were said for the President by the various denominations. Rabbi David Hollander, President of the Rabbinical Council of America, asked Jews to say a special prayer for the President at Yom Kippur services today.

Johnston Resumes Talks in Cairo

CAIRO, Monday (Reuter). — Mr. Eric Johnston, President Eisenhower's special envoy to the Middle East, who returned here from London last night, continued his talks today with Premier Abdul Nasser.

Mr. Johnston, who had discussed his Jordan River plan with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Harold Macmillan, last night also met with Mr. Robert Turton, British Parliamentary Foreign Under-Secretary. The latter was scheduled to leave for Britain today, concluding his fact-finding tour of the Middle East.

The American envoy said he was "optimistic" about an early and favourable Arab reply on his scheme.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian Government has invited Jordan, Syrian and Lebanese water experts to a meeting in Cairo on September 29 to adopt a final stand on the Johnston project.

PERSIA NOT ASKED

TEHERAN Monday (Reuter).—President Celal Bayar of Turkey, in a statement at the end of a six-day visit, said today that Turkey had not asked Persia to join the defence pact between Iraq, Turkey and Pakistan.

But he added, that he, nevertheless, believed that Persia's adherence to the pact would be beneficial for both sides.

Members of the Turco-Iraqi defence pact began consultations in Baghdad today to fix a date and meeting place for their representatives to discuss establishment of a Ministerial Council. The Council is provided for under Article 6 of the pact.

FINNISH PARLIAMENT SPEAKER DUE

The Speaker of the Finnish Parliament, Mr. Karl August Fagerholm, was due to arrive last night for a week's visit at the invitation of the Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Joseph Sprinzak.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Si Mehdi, brother of the Khalifa (Deputy) of the Pasha of Fez, was killed in Fez yesterday when an unidentified man fired several revolver shots at the car in which he was driving with his brother.

Truman Starts on the Great Job

SHORTLY before five o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, April 12, 1945, after the Senate adjourned, I went to the office of House Speaker Sam Rayburn. As I entered, the Speaker told me that Steve Early, President Roosevelt's Press Secretary, had just telephoned, requesting me to call the White House.

I returned the call and was immediately connected with Early.

"Please come right over," he told me in a strained voice, "and come in through the main Pennsylvania Avenue entrance."

On previous occasions when the President had called me to the White House for private talks, he had asked me to keep the visits confidential. At such times I had used the east entrance of the White House, and in this way the meetings were kept off the official caller list.

I returned to Rayburn, explaining that I had been summoned to the White House and would be back shortly. I did not know why I had been called, but I asked that no mention be made of the matter. The President, I thought, must have returned to Washington for the funeral of his friend, Bishop Atwood, the former Episcopal Bishop of Arizona, and I imagined that he wanted me to go over some matters with him before his return to Warm Springs.

We rode alone, without the usual guards. The Secret Service had assigned three men to work in shifts when I became Vice President. However, this guard was reinforced, as a routine practice, during the time President Roosevelt was away on his trip to Yalta and again when he went to Warm Springs. But on this one occasion I slipped away from all of them. Instead of returning from Speaker Rayburn's office to my own before going to the car that was waiting for me, I went out through the basement of the Capitol Building, and lost them. This was the only time in eight years that I enjoyed the luxury of privacy by escaping from the ever-present vigil of official protection.

I reached the White House about 5:25 p.m. and was immediately taken in the elevator to the second floor and ushered into Mrs. Roosevelt's study. Mrs. Roosevelt, herself, together with Colonel John and Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger and Mr. Early, were in the room as I entered, and I knew at once that something unusual had taken place. Mrs. Roosevelt seemed calm in her characteristic, graceful dignity. She stepped forward and placed her arm gently about my shoulder.

"Harry," she said quietly, "the President is dead."

For a moment I could not bring myself to speak.

The last news we had had from Warm Springs was that Mr. Roosevelt was recuperating nicely. In fact, he was apparently doing so well that no member of his immediate family, and not even his personal physician, was with him. All this flashed through my mind before I found my voice.

"Is there anything I can do for you?" I asked at last.

I shall never forget her deeply understanding reply.

"Is there anything we can do for you?" she asked. "For you are the one in trouble now."

The greatness and the goodness of this remarkable lady showed even in that moment of sorrow. I was fighting off tears. The overwhelming fact that faced me was hard to grasp. I had been afraid for many weeks that something might happen, but now that the worst had happened, I was unprepared for it. I did not allow myself to think about it after I became Vice-President. But I had done a lot of thinking about it at the Chicago convention. I recall wondering whether President Roosevelt himself had had any inkling of his own condition. The only indication I had ever had that he knew that he was none too well was when he talked to me just before I set out on my campaign trip for the Vice Presidency in the fall of 1944. He asked me how I was going to travel, and I told him that I intended to cover the country by airplane.

"Don't do that please," he told me. "Go by train. It is necessary that you take care of yourself."

Franklin D. Roosevelt and the then Vice-President Mr. Harry Truman, at breakfast at Hyde Park a little more than a year before the President's death.

Courtesy "Life" magazine. Copyright "Time Inc."

Serialisation of the first book — "Year of Decisions" — of Truman's Memoirs starts today in *The Jerusalem Post*, with this instalment and that on Page 4. Excerpts will appear daily, completing the book by the end of October.

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Social & Personal

The Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Gershon Agron, and the three vice-mayors, Messrs. Bar-Am, Porush and Gvirtzman, called on the President on Sunday to wish him and Mrs. Ben-Zvi a happy New Year.

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ARRIVALS: Mr. Pinhas Lavon, M.K., from Helsinki, where he headed the Knesset delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference; Mr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel, from Istanbul, where he attended the conference of the International Monetary Fund; Mr. Kuniyoshi Negishi, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, from a visit to Turkey and Cyprus; Mr. Oscar Gass, Financial Adviser to the Government, from a visit to Europe and the U.S. The Hon. Edwin Samuel from a two-month guest lectureship in Johannesburg and a visit to the United Kingdom; Mr. Z. Kornfeld, Engineering Adviser to the Ministry of Transport, from Europe; Mr. D. Reifen, Juvenile Court Magistrate, from Geneva, where he represented Israel at the first U.N. Crime Prevention Conference; Mrs. Arthur G. Lanfman, Past President and National Director of the B'nai B'rith Women's Supreme Council.

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DEPARTURES: Mr. William Downs, Colombia Broadcasting Corporation correspondent in Italy, for Rome, after a short visit; Dr. Pepita Haezrahi, for England, to deliver lectures in Philosophy at Cambridge University.

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Mr. and Mrs. Morris Arnoff, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Nathan E. Goldstein, of Springfield, Mass.; Mr. Morris Pollak, of Quebec, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sturz, and Mrs. and Mrs. Jacob Ripkin, all of New York, were tendered a reception by the head office of the Jewish National Fund on Sunday.

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Mr. J. A. Brin, Vice-President of Israel American Oil Corp., has returned from a short business trip to the U.S.A.

MALKA GRANOTT

Malka Granott, the young teacher who so tragically lost her life while travelling in the bus which was attacked near Meron on Thursday, was the wife of Eliezer Granott, of Sasa. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rehavia Moussaieff, and daughter-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Moshe Grinhut, of Rehovot. She leaves two children.

Malka and Eliezer Granott are not related to Dr. Abraham Granott, Head of the Jewish National Fund.

JAKOB GOLDSCHMIDT DIES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Monday (INA).— Mr. Jakob Goldschmidt, international financier and philanthropist, died here on Friday at the age of 72.

Mr. Goldschmidt was one of the most successful financiers and leaders of industry in pre-war Germany, and was highly active in the Jewish community. He helped finance the Encyclopaedia Judaica, the first Jewish encyclopaedia in the German language. A target of the Nazis even before they came to power in the 30's, Goldschmidt left for the U.S. in 1936.

TWO BOYS HURT IN ROPE FALL

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Two boys were seriously injured by falling ten metres from a suspended rope in the Tnua Meuhedet clubhouse in Rehov Ariosoroff here tonight.

The boys, Michael Seltner, 17, of Rehov Hashoftim, and Itamar Liderman, 18, of Rehov Hagalil, were taken to the Municipal Hadassah Hospital with rib injuries.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM
At 2.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.
ARMON: Meet the Mummy, 2nd week.
EDEN: Rhapsody.
EDISON: The Man Between, 2nd week.
OBGIL: Daughter of Destiny, 2nd week.
STUDIO: Intermezzo, 2nd week.
ORION: Habi Baba, 2nd week.
ORNA: Julietta.
RON: The Daughter of Miss Hart.
ZION HALL: "Terneste," 2nd week.
TEL-OR: Cry Danger.

TEL AVIV
At 2.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
ALLENBY: Destroy.
ARMON DAVID: "Sauvie d'Alsace" 4th week.
CHEN: Knock on Wood, 3rd week.
ESTHER: Valley of the Kings, 2nd week.
HOGRAH: Broken Lance, 2nd week.
OFER: "Costa Brava," 5th week.
ORION: Island in the Sky.
RAMAH: Unwanted Mistress, 4th week.
RAMIR: O'Henry's Full House, 2nd week. Continuous from 10 a.m.: Abdi-E.

HAIFA
GAL GE: Tropic Zone, 2nd week.
AMPHITHEATRE: The Racers, 2nd week.
ARMON: "D'Arnic 7 Filles," 2nd week.
BEN DOR: The Prince Who Was a Thief.
GALY: Doctor in the House, 3rd week.
MOHIAH: Never Let Me Go.
ORION: The Eddie Cantor Story, 2nd week.
ATERON: Fraer Pan, 2nd week.
PEER: Personal Affair, 2nd week.

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LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post September 27, 1955

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Civil Appeals
Before Justices Silberg, Landau and Witkon.

Harry Jacobs, Appellant, v. Jacob Kartuz, Respondent (C.A.116/55).

Law Regarding Illegal Contracts Defined

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court sitting as a court of appeal, delivered on 25/3/1955 (C.A. 280/-52) in which an action for trespass was dismissed.

In 1951 the appellant, Mr. Harry Jacobs, let a flat in his newly-constructed building to the respondent, Mr. Jacob Kartuz. Since the building had been constructed with materials for which a licence had been required, the rent for the flat should have been fixed by a Rents Tribunal in accordance with section 46B(9A) of the Defence (Amendment) Regulations (No. 13) of 1945, which states that:

Where ... any building... in respect of the construction of which a licence is required under this Regulation, is constructed, no person shall let such building unless and until the rent payable in respect thereof has been fixed by a Rents Tribunal.

The rent for Mr. Kartuz's flat was not fixed by the Rents Tribunal. When a difference of opinion subsequently arose between Mr. Jacobs, the landlord, and Mr. Kartuz, the tenant, the former applied to the Magistrate's Court to have the latter evicted, claiming that as the contract of lease had been rendered illegal by the above Regulation, it was null and void, and since Mr. Kartuz was occupying a flat in his building without a contract he was a trespasser. This action failed in the Magistrate's Court and suffered a similar fate in the court of second instance — the Tel Aviv District Court, composed of Judges Zundelevitz, Shiloh and Raveh.

In the appeal before the Supreme Court, Mr. Matusewitz appeared for the appellant and Mr. Yeridor for the respondent.

Judgment

The Supreme Court decision was delivered in three separate judgments each of which reached the same conclusion.

Justice Silberg, who delivered the leading judgment, pointed out that he had originally considered giving short shrift to the problem by solving it according to the well-known maxim: *ex pari delicto potior est conditio defendentis* (when both parties are equally guilty, then the position of the defendant is the stronger). But after studying various English precedents based on the above principle (examples of which he gave in his judgment) he had come to the conclusion that the case under consideration differed from them. For in all the cases dealt with in the English courts, the defendant had asked for the invalidation of the illegal contract while the plaintiff had been prevented from pleading enforcement of the illegal contract by the "passive resistance" set up by the courts who refused to be used as instruments for enforcing obligations arising out of illegal contracts or transactions. In the present case, however, it was the defendant, the tenant, who sought to have the illegal contract enforced, whereas the plaintiff appealed to the court to invalidate the illegal contract and, as it were, protect him from his own illegality. It is impossible, however, held Justice Silberg, to declare one and the same contract legal and valid for one party — the defendant — and illegal and invalid for the other — the plaintiff — while not in any way turning a blind eye to the doctrine of severance.

The solution to the present problem was to be found, in Justice Silberg's opinion, in the answer to the question, not whether the contract itself was illegal or not (and it undoubtedly was illegal in his opinion), but whether the landlord could rely on this illegality and would be heard to allege that the transaction on which he based his claim was an illegal transaction to which he himself was a party. In answering this question with a clear and unequivocal "No," Justice Silberg discussed the maxim: *ex turpi causa non oritur actio* (no person can claim any right or remedy on the basis of an illegal transaction to which he himself has been a party) with reference to English precedents and authorities. He then summed up the conclusions he had reached at this stage of his judgment as follows: When the parties to a contract are in pari delicto, the position of the defendant is the stronger since a plaintiff cannot rely on an illegal contract in seeking to enforce the obligations arising therefrom, nor is illegality a permissible allegation for a plaintiff seeking to invalidate a contract. When, however, there is no parity of delict between the parties, then the "innocent" party, even though he may be the plaintiff, may resort to the law in order to have the illegal contract invalidated. "Reliance on the illegality of a contract" applies also to the case of replication on the part of the plaintiff.

Justice Silberg then went on to discuss the question of replication with special reference to Taylor v. Chester (1868) 4 Q.B. 309), concluding that the present case could, by analogy with the English case, be stated in a nutshell, and solved as follows: the appellant, by virtue of his being the undisputed landlord of the flat, would have been entitled to recover possession were it not for the fact that the respondent had set up the plea of a contract of lease in order to get rid of this defence, the appellant had recourse to the special replication in which he was obliged to set forth the illegal character of the contract. It was, therefore, impossible for him to recover except through the medium and by the aid of the illegal transaction to which he was himself a party. Under such circumstances, the maxim *in pari delicto* clearly applies (and all the more so if there is no parity of delictum) and the appellant must lose his case.

Justice Silberg, recommending to those concerned to try and find the golden mean in questions of illegal contracts, then said that in this particular case the Court had arrived at what was in his opinion not only a legally correct decision, but also an eminently desirable one from the practical and moral point of view, though there had been only a very tenuous thread restraining the Court from reaching the opposite decision and ordering the tenant to be evicted from his flat.

In a reference to the German law of contracts, the Justice pointed out that under that law the tenant would actually have lost his flat. The principles of Jewish law were, however, quite different and appeared to be based mainly on the tenet that whereas the person entering into an illegal contract is liable to a penalty, the contract itself remaining enforceable, the object being to prevent any unjust consequences arising from the unqualified invalidation of an illegal contract.

Enforcement of Contract

Justice Landau, while agreeing that the appellant must lose his case, based his conclusion on a different approach to the problem of illegal contracts. He agreed with the courts of lower instance that the contract of lease was not void *ab initio*, holding it to be a well-known fact that a law may impose a penalty on the parties to a contract without declaring the contract to be either illegal or void, it being merely a matter of construction whether that was the intention of the legislature or not.

He then went on to analyse regulations 9A and 9C of the Defence (Amendment) Regulations, concluding that since the legislature had imposed a penalty for the infringement of the law on the letter only (and not on the lessee); the regulations had been formulated for the purpose of protecting lessees and it had not been the intention of the legislature to disqualify the contract of lease. Invalidating the contract would, therefore, be tantamount to "throwing the baby out with the bath water."

Even if it were to be presumed that the contract were illegal in every sense of the word, Justice Landau saw no reason for depriving the tenant of all his rights deriving from the contract. Since there was no parity of delictum between the parties (only the landlord being liable for punishment) there was no reason why the tenant should not be able to insist on enforcement of the contract despite its illegality. While this far-reaching attitude had not yet been accepted by English law, echoes of it could be found in American law which was, in his opinion, more liberal and healthier, with its elastic attitude towards the special circumstances of each case.

In conclusion, Justice Landau pointed out that the result reached by his interpretation of the regulations was similar to the attitude of Jewish law towards illegal contracts, as expounded by Justice Silberg in his judgment.

Justice Witkon agreed with both of his colleagues' judgments, adding merely that since the question aised by Justice Silberg could have been decided solely on the assumption that the parties were in pari delicto, he preferred to leave in abeyance for further consideration on some other occasion any decision on the law with regard to illegal contracts when the parties are not in pari delicto.

Appeal dismissed with IL.75 costs.

Judgment delivered on September 18, 1955.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 240, 30.5 & 49.9 M.
News: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6.00 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m. 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.
6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.40 Musical Clock (Jl). 7.15 Melodies (Jl). 9.00 Close Down.
12.00 N. "Music at Noon": Soloist: Andres Chevan (R). 12.20 Music for two pianos. 12.50 Light Music (R). 1.45 "From Dan to Eilat" (R). 2.30 Close Down.
4.00 Oriental Music. 4.15 Programme for Hospitals. 4.45 Light Music (R). 5.05 Agricultural Programme. 5.15 Language Corner. 5.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 Folklore. 7.02 Haifa Programme. 7.30 Talk: Middle East. 7.40 Noah's Ark. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.45 This Week in the U.N. 9.00 Concert by Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Conductor: Georg Singer. Soloist: Alexandra Ellison (Piano) Beethoven Programme. (1) Overture "The Creatures of Prometheus" (2) Piano Concerto No. 1 in C op. 15. (3) Symphony No. 7 in A op. 92. 10.20 Short Story. 10.40 Nocturne (R). 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
407, 468, 225, 196, 41.9 & 32.5 M.
English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m.
French News: 9.00 p.m.
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.5 34.9 & 468 M.): 6.15 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 6.30 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 7.20 Ladino. 8.00 Turkish. 8.15 Persian. 8.30 Close Down. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Close Down.
KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.5 M.): (South Africa Programme): 6.30 p.m. News. 6.40 From the Editorials. 6.45 Ulpan Akiva. 7.05 Jewish Choirs from abroad.
11.15 p.m. News. 11.35 Amateur Theatricals in Ramat Gan. 11.45 Easy Hebrew Conversation.

Pitching Keystone To World Series Clash

NEW YORK, Monday (UP). — The big question when the Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Yankees open the World Series at Yankee Stadium on Wednesday will be whether there is a pitching staff in the Hokgaguk.

In every other respect, the 1955 Series rivals present a solid front — on defence, offence, speed and resourcefulness — but it looks as if both managers, Walt Alston and Casey Stengel, will be scrambling for pitchers throughout the entire series.

The Dodgers rolled to a record early clinching of the National League pennant because they broke the League apart with a 22-2 getaway. During that period manager Alston worked out a rotation of Don Newcombe, Carl Erskine, Johnny Podres and Billy Loes. Behind this solid, though not spectacular day-to-day pitching, the Dodger sluggers ran off.

Then sore arms began to take a toll and the Dodger pace gradually slowed although no one ever challenged their lead. By June 30 the Dodgers were still a .700 club. The rest of the way they've been a .50 club.

Pitching difficulties also slowed the Yankees all the way and even begged them down to a 12-17 pace for the month of July. It was not until late in the year that Stengel arranged a rotation of Whitey Ford, Tommy Byrne, Bob Turley and Don Larsen that gave his pitching a feeling of security.

Assuming they are physically fit, Alston figures to start Newcombe (20-5), Erskine (11-6), Podres (9-10) and Loes (10-4) in some order. Clem Labine, 12-5, is the bullpen finisher with Don Pessent (9-6) and Karl Spooner (5-2) the middle-inning relief pitchers.

Alston, however, has no idea at this late stage whether Erskine, Podres and Loes can be called in to pitch nine innings. If they can not it will be Newcombe and day-to-day gambling and scrambling with the hope that the Brooklyn sharpers can nail out the pitchers.

Where to go

JERUSALEM
Your Lunch and Dinner at Hasse's Restaurant, Jerusalem, Tel. 4130. Excellent food and service. Oldest establishment in Israel. Dinner will be served on the terrace.

★ Exhibitions: —
Opening of Memorial Exhibition of Dutch Paintings of the 17th Century. New acquisition of the Museum in memory of Sirahs and Sadok Van Vriesland. Bezalel Museum, 6 p.m.
1) Gallery of portraits of famous Jews. 2) French Paintings and Sculptures of the XIXth and XXth centuries with a Corner dedicated to Fernand Leger. 3) Paintings and Drawings by Yoram Kaniuk. 4) Sculptures & Drawings by Aaron Priver. Exhibit of the Month: a painting by Jon van Goyen, "Stream near the Hague" (1650), Bezalel Museum, 9-1, 2-6.
Collages by Yudith Yellin-Geertner, "Nora Studio," Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Avenue. 11-1, 3-6.
1) Moshit Workshops (rugs, basketwork, jewellery). 2) Paintings by Evi Shor. Artists House, 10-1, 4-6.
"Conquest of the Desert" permanent Exhibition on the grounds of the Jerusalem Convention Centre. 10-1, 4-6.

★ Film Shows —
Karen Haywood, for tourists and visitors. 11.30 a.m.
French films: St. Paul de Vence; Versailles; Emile Sola. Israel Touring Club, Talbieh. 8.30 p.m.

★ Tours: —
Hebrew University conducted tour New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Tnuva Bakeries, 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV
★ Tourist Service: —
Tourist Service Welcomes You. Z.O.A. House, 9.30-1.30; 3-10.30.

★ Theatre: —
Chamber Theatre, "The Good Soul of Szechuan," Mograbi Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Chamber Theatre, "As You Like It," New Chamber Theatre Hall, 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA
★ Exhibitions: —
"Miserere" original etchings by George Rouault. Fortnightly exhibit: Oil painting by Bey Rejrovitch. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

ACRE
★ Theatre: —
Obel, "Eldorado."

ACCADIA BEACH
★ Entertainments: —
Dine at the Accadia Grand Hotel — Dancing daily at 8 and 9 p.m. on Israel's most beautiful terrace.

Blackpool Lose To Manchester City

By KEITH BEECHER

Blackpool, whilst retaining the leadership of the First Division of the English Football League 6-3 Saturday, lost its first game of the season, when going down by 3-0 to Manchester City in an away fixture. An injury to the famous Stanley Matthews just before the interval left the seasiders with only 10 men in the second half. Matthews, chosen to represent England against Denmark at Copenhagen next weekend, most probably will not be fit.

Top but dismal news in the Premier Division was that the bottom three teams all come from London. A 3-1 loss at Sunderland, where Len Shackleton again sparked his side to a fine win, put the Arsenal at the foot of the table. Next up are current champions, Chelsea, a mere shadow of the side that topped the League last season, beaten 2-0 by the "Wolves," without captain Billy Wright, at Molyneux Park. The "Spurs," playing brilliant soccer subdued Newcastle United, 5-1, in a welcome home win, and now are third from bottom.

Charlton Second

To compensate Londoners, Charlton Athletic continued its winning trend, beating Birmingham City, 2-0, at home and is second to Blackpool, which has a goal average advantage only. A point behind Charlton comes Sunderland and West Bromwich Albion, 2-0 victor at Luton, followed by the "Wolves" and Manchester United.

Bristol Rovers, which beat Blackburn Rovers, stayed at the head of the Second Division, one point ahead of Stoke City, followed by Swansea Town and Port Vale, which moved into fourth spot with the best win on the card. Northampton Town continue to lead the Third Division (South), with Southend United close on its heels, one point behind, while Grimsby Town moved into top spot in the Northern Section, on goal average in front of Bradford City, Accrington Stanley and York City. Scunthorpe United, Chesterfield, Workington and Darlington, are all in the chase, one point behind, showing signs of providing the keenest promotion fight for years.

At Port Elizabeth in South Africa, a co-ordinated South African team defeated the touring Rugby Union side, British Isles, by 22 points to eight (two goals, one dropped goal and three tries to one goal and one try), in the fourth test, thus levelling the games total to two-all. Although the "Lions" were slightly on top in the first half, the Springboks came back strongly in the second period to gain a deserved and easy victory. The British team finished its successful South African tour with the creditable result of 18 wins, five losses and one draw in 25 games.

RESULTS: ENGLISH LEAGUE: DIV. I: Aston V. 0, Bolton 0; Burnley 0, Man. U. 0; Cardiff 1, Huddersf'd 2; Charlton 2, Birm'gham 0; Luton 0, West Brom. 2; Man. C. 2, Blackp'l 0; Portsm'th 1, Everton 0; Preston 0, Sheff. U. 2; Sunderl'd 5, Arsenal 1; Tottenham 8, Newcastle 1; Wolves 2, Chelsea 1. **DIV.II:** Barnsley 6, Brix. C. 0; Brix. R. 1, Blackb'n 0; Bury 1, West Ham 1; Doncaster 3, Hull 0; Fulham 1, Port V. 5; Leeds 4, Rotherham 1; Livery'l 1, Middlesbro 1; Notts. C. 1, Swansea 3; Plym'th 6, Lcic. C. 1; Sheff. W. 1, Notts. F. 2; Stoke 4, Lins. C. 0. **DIV. III (N):** Barrow 1, Chester 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE: DIV A: Aberd'n 3, Dundee 0; Clyde 1, Partick 1; Dund'mline 0, Cam o Sth. 1; Falk'k 2, Stirl'g 0; Hearts 0, Hibs. 1; Kilm'nock 1, St. Mirren 1; Motherwell 0, Airdrie 2; Raith 4, E. Fife 0; Rangers 0, Celtic 0.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Wigan 17, New Zealanders, 15; St. Helens 66, Barrow 15.

Baseball Standings

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter). — The following are the final standings of the major league teams at the end of the regular baseball season:

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Teams marked * played one tie game)

	Won	Lost	Pct.
*Brooklyn	98	55	.641
New York	80	74	.519
Philadelphia	77	77	.500
Cincinnati	75	79	.487
*Chicago	73	81	.471
St. Louis	68	86	.442
Pittsburgh	66	84	.389

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	96	58	.623
Cleveland	93	61	.604
Chicago	91	63	.591
Boston	84	70	.545
Detroit	79	75	.513
Kansas City	63	91	.409
Baltimore	57	97	.370
Washington	53	10	.344

Scores of yesterday's games: American League: New York Yankees 9, Boston Red Sox 2; Detroit Tigers 6, Cleveland Indians 2; Chicago White Sox 5, Kansas City 0; Baltimore Orioles 5, Washington Senators 4; Boston Red Sox 8, New York Yankees 1; (second game).

National League: Brooklyn Dodgers 4, Pittsburgh Pirates 0; Cincinnati Reds 13, Chicago Cubs 0; New York Giants 5, Philadelphia Phillies 2; Philadelphia Phillies 3, New York Giants 1 (second game); St. Louis Cardinals 8, Milwaukee Braves 5.

Six New Israel Swim Records Set

TEL AVIV. — Six new Israel swimming records — five senior and one junior — were established at the Israel Youth swimming championship in Hadera on Saturday.

The records were:—
100 metres free style (women) — Shoshana Ribner, of Brit Maccabi Atid, who clocked 1 minute 4.5 secs for the distance; Miss Ribner also broke the 400 metres free style record in a time of 5 mins 46.3 secs; 100 metres free style (men) — Yoram Mandelbaum, Givatayim Hapoel, in 1 minute 01.5 secs; 100 metres butterfly (women): Rachel Bergstein, Zevulon District Hapoel: 1 min. 35.9 secs; Swimming relay race — 4x100 metres was won by Brit Maccabi Atid in 4 mins. 34.4 secs; 100 metres breast stroke — Gabriel Nest, of Brit Maccabi Atid, 1 minute 10.6 secs.

OTHER WEEK-END RESULTS: BASKETBALL: Tel Aviv Hap. 67, Ness Hap. 34; Hadarom Macc. 52, Ness Macc. 45; Holon Hap. 104, Mishmar Ha'emek Hap. 15; Tel Aviv Macc. 64, Haifa Macc. 48; Mishmar Ha'emek Hap. 65, Brit Maccabi Atid 52; Ashdot Ya'acov Hap. 97, Haifa Hap. 41.

BOXING
At a boxing tournament at Beit Hapoel, Tel Aviv, Tzvi Aziz, Hapoel beat Tiberias Betar by 13 bouts to 4.

STAMPS. — Moscow Radio has announced the issue of two new stamps "to mark the 60th anniversary of the invention of wireless by the eminent Russian physicist Alexander Popov."

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JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 95. Dr. Alkalai, 65 Rehov 4.
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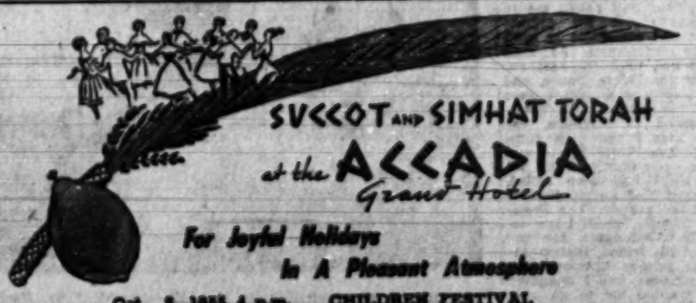

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Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Casa'an	46	17	30	27
Tiberias	—	24	32	34
Haifa Port	71	22	29	29
Lydda Airport	39	20	30	29
Jerusalem	32	17	27	27
Beersheba	46	—	32	32
Eilat	31	25	37	37

*A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

THE FIRST BABY to be born in the newly-established settlement of Dimona has been named Dimona. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Barami, have two sons.

• • •

A NEW MA'BARA has been established in Beersheba with accommodation for 350-400 families expected from North Africa.

• • •

IN CONNECTION with the festival of Succot, a branch post office will be opened on Mount Zion on Friday and will remain open until Sunday October 9. The office will be open from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. from Sunday to Thursday, and from 9.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. on Fridays. Letters mailed from this office will bear a special postmark.

• • •

A JERUSALEM GIRL, A. Netzer, who escaped from the women's prison at Neve Tirze last Saturday, was apprehended later the same day 500 metres from the prison. Passers-by had seen her jump from the building.

• • •

FOR HAVING FAILED to register for military service since 1953, Z. Mane, 20, of Beit Arif, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment by Chief Magistrate Trion Aluf in Ramle on Sunday.

• • •

THE FIRST DIRECT flight from Ringway Airfield, Manchester, to Lydda will be made by an El Al Constellation tomorrow.

• • •

EFRAIM LEIB and Mordechai Chalmovich, held on suspicion of possessing "Nacet" razor blades and plastics smuggled from Jordan have been released on IL750 bail each by the Tel Aviv District Court.

• • •

SHAUL SEGAL, the 22-year-old ex-bank clerk, accused of embezzling IL54,000 from the Halvva Vehisachon Bank in Haifa between January and May of this year, was released on IL2,000 bail by Haifa Magistrate M. Starkmann last Friday.

• • •

A PAMPHLET entitled "The Arabs in Israel" has been published by the Foreign Ministry. The 91 page booklet is exceedingly well illustrated with pictures reflecting the various aspects of Arab life in Israel.

• • •

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR for the benefit of various children's institutions, sponsored by the Working Mothers' Organization, will open on Sunday at Barclays' Bank building, 402 Jaffa Road, Jerusalem. Contributions may be sent to the office of the organization at 20 Rehov Hapoalim.

G.Z., HERUT URGE KNESSET SESSION

TEL AVIV, Monday.—A request to convene the Knesset for an extraordinary session to discuss foreign policy was addressed to the Speaker on Friday. The sponsors of the demand are the General Zionists and Herut.

The list of the 25 Members who are said to have signed the request had not reached the Speaker by yesterday.

According to a General Zionist spokesman, his party believed it necessary to discuss the current political situation, and especially the Dulles proposals. However, as the Party does not have sufficient Members in the House to demand a special session, it asked Herut to co-sponsor its request. A Herut communique makes no mention of the General Zionists' initiative.

The Knesset is due to reconvene on October 17, with foreign affairs as the first item on its agenda.

Silent Streets, Crowded Prayer Rooms on Yom Kippur

Jerusalem Post Staff

Synagogues and temporary places of worship throughout the country were filled to capacity in spite of the abnormal heat yesterday, when the population of Israel spent the day in fasting and prayer on the Day of Atonement. There was hardly any traffic in the streets of the three main cities and on the inter-urban roads. One fatal accident occurred, however, in Tel Aviv.

Services were held in hundreds of halls, rooms and schools, as well as in synagogues in towns, villages and ma'barot.

In army camps, there was a complete cessation of work, and services conducted by chaplains were well attended. Dining halls and canteens were closed until after the *shofar* was sounded last evening, signalling the end of the fast.

Yom Kippur descended on the Capital with an almost audible hush. For 24 hours, the only movement in the streets was that of clusters of worshippers taking a break from their devotions in the crowded synagogues, children playing while they waited for their parents and an occasional U.N. jeep trying to appear inconspicuous on the deserted thoroughfares.

The Jerusalem police had not a single crime to report, and Magen David Adom reported only the case of a 16-year-old girl who fainted apparently from the exigencies of the Fast, and had to be taken to hospital.

On behalf of President Ben-Zvi, who was called to the Reading of the Law at the Rehavia Synagogue, a special mi-shebeirah was offered for the speedy recovery of President Eisenhower.

Mayor Gershon Agron was given the honour of opening the Ark for the closing service at the Yeshurun Synagogue.

An El Al plane from London reached Lydda Airport at five p.m. on Sunday, several hours late, having been delayed *en route* by engine trouble.

With Yom Kippur rapidly approaching, special arrangements were made to get the passengers to town.

Strict Observance

Tel Aviv citizens said they could not recall Yom Kippur being more scrupulously observed, although the heat made fasting arduous.

Synagogues were packed on Sunday night and yesterday. From about five in the evening on Sunday the streets were filled with people making their way to the places of worship throughout the city.

Chief Rabbi Unterman delivered the sermon at the Great Synagogue, while the Sephardi Chief Rabbi Toledano spoke at the Ohel Moed Synagogue.

Many halls and rooms were turned into temporary synagogues, ranging from the Ohel Shem Hall, where more than a thousand worshippers gathered, to a room in Rehov Bar-Ilan, where 30 persons participated in the London-Amsterdam Sephardi tradition. This congregation, the only one of its kind in Israel, has been meeting every Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur since 1936. Mr. S. Abouhab, one of its founders, who came to the country from England over 20 years ago, led the service.

In addition, services were held at many of the main hotels in the city.

The main thoroughfares of the city were practically deserted and uncannily quiet, although a few strollers were to be seen in the suburbs. A roving police patrol yesterday dismantled a barricade of barrels and other obstacles placed at the intersection of Rehov Ben Yehuda and Sderot Keren Kayemet to prevent vehicles travelling on Yom Kippur. It is believed to have been the work of youngsters.

Last night, after the termination of the fast, the city had a Saturday night appearance, and the streets were crowded. Cinemas were full, and cafes packed, although a few of the latter and many kiosks remained closed.

One fatal accident is reported. Nine-year-old Shifra Alpiah, of the Hatikva Quarter was fatally injured by an Army tender driven by a soldier not holding a driving licence. He was arrested.

Quiet in Haifa

In Haifa, the holiday passed quietly and without incident. The hot weather made fasting more difficult, but the temperature fell towards evening. All regular and improvised synagogues were filled.

Magen David Adom was called out just once, to treat a woman who had fainted at one of the Hadar Hacarmel synagogues. She was sent home after treatment.

At the Sha'ar Ha'aliya immigrants' camp, the 200 newcomers from Cochin started their services at four o'clock in the morning, and prayed until nightfall with only one 15-minute break. All the worshippers, men, women and children, wore white robes which they had specially made for the occasion.

Haifa's reform Congregation, which organised itself spontaneously two days before Rosh Hashana, again held its own service. Its ranks were greatly reinforced, and last night about a hundred persons gathered at the synagogue, temporarily set up at the Leyl School. As the previous service, men and women worshipped together. Almost all the worshippers came to the synagogue on foot, including those living far away.

During the day, some six "sherut" taxis, the only public transport, were operated by Druze drivers.

In Safad, residents worshipped at 50 synagogues in the town, at the outposts and on Mount Cana'an.

More than 4,000 persons are estimated to have prayed in 30 places of worship in Beersheba. The streets of the town were empty. It was extremely hot, and two fasters fainted and were given first aid at Magen David Adom stations.

Two marble memorials, containing the names of 55 local residents who fell during the War of Independence, were unveiled at the Kfar Saba Great Synagogue during the recitation of *Yizkor*.

Shoham Dismisses Capt. Aharonovitz

HAIFA, Monday. — The Shoham company has dismissed Captain Yitzhak Aharonovitz, one of the youngest masters in the Israel merchant marine but one of its veterans in length of service. 'Ike' Aharonovitz rose to fame as master of the Exodus 1947.

The company claims that Captain Aharonovitz committed a breach of discipline in that, despite the specific objections of two company directors, he travelled to Germany, during a period of leave of absence, to advise on the construction of a freight ship for the Atid Navigation Company. The ship is said to be intended as a joint venture of Atid and Kibbutz Hameuhad, of which Captain Aharonovitz is a member.

Kol Nidrei Heard On Cairo Radio

CAIRO, Monday (Reuter). — The Egyptian state-controlled Cairo Radio last night broadcast a Jewish religious ceremony for the first time—the "Kol Nidrei," opening prayer of Yom Kippur, from the main synagogue here.

Prayers by a large congregation of Egyptian and foreign Jews in the flood-lit tabernacle were led by Egypt's Chief Rabbi Haim Nahum.

ETNA STOPS SMOKING

CATANIA, Sicily, Monday (Reuter). — Mount Etna stopped erupting today after three days of sporadic activity. The eruptions caused hundreds of families to camp out in fear as new craters had burst open.

Teachers to Fight Rheumatic Fever

At the second meeting of the Israel Rheumatic Fever Society Dr. Arieh Zaslany, Director of School and Students Health Service of Hadassah, accepted the chairmanship of a special committee to organise teachers and parents in the fight against rheumatic fever.

It is estimated that there are more than 25,000 cases of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease in Israel. Rheumatic fever ranks high among the causes of early death.

Dr. Aaron Brand, in a lecture to the Society, and Dr. Zaslany in his address both stressed the fact that early detection would lower the rate of incidence of the disease and proper medical care and rehabilitation would considerably reduce chronic invalidism and death rate.

The meeting was held at the home of Dr. Helen Kagan in Jerusalem and was attended by headmasters and teachers from a number of schools. Mrs. Alexander Eliash was in the chair.

Eighty Killed in West Indies Storm

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Monday (Reuter). — The death toll rose to 99 tonight as reports continued to come in here from outlying areas ravaged by hurricane Janet in the last two days in the Windward Islands of the West Indies.

Worst hit was the island of Charriacou, where the only hospital was entirely destroyed.

Meanwhile, Typhoon Louise has almost flattened the Pacific island of Iwo Jima, bloody battlefield of World War Two. Last night it was advancing on Japan with winds reaching 250 kms an hour. Most of the buildings on the island, 1,000 kms. south of Tokyo, were destroyed.

ALCOHOL. — More Frenchmen than ever are drinking themselves to death, the National Statistical Institute disclosed in Paris yesterday. The figures show that 4,108 people died from acute alcoholism last year compared with 3,905 in 1954.

'Sabra' Kibbutz To Face Gaza Strip

BEERSHEBA, Monday. — A kibbutz is to be established on Thursday at Beit Gara, in the vicinity of Nirim which is three kilometres from the southern end of the Gaza Strip. Its name will be Nir Oz; it is the seventieth collective settlement to be set up by Hashomer Hatzair, and is the first kibbutz to be established in the Negev after an interval of 18 months. The settlers are Israel-born.

Striking Engineers Defy Union Call

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Despite Thursday's decision of the Council of the Engineers Union to call off the strike of engineers and to open negotiations on their salary demands, representatives of workers committees decided on Saturday night by an overwhelming majority to continue the strike. Their meeting, held at the Engineers' House here, decided that a conference of engineers from all parts of the country will be held tomorrow at the Mograbi Cinema here, where further steps will be decided upon.

The striking engineers have stated that they are willing to return to work and enter negotiations on a basis granting them equal treatment with doctors.

The Histadrut Central Committee decided yesterday to inform members of Workers Committees that all those who participate in strike activities will be brought before a Histadrut Court of Honour with the possible result of expulsion from the organization.

The Central Committee at the same time decided to accede to the request of the Engineers Union that a special committee be set up to discuss the salary demands of the Union and to announce its findings by October 15.

Meanwhile, Government-employed clinical psychologists have written to the Ministerial Committee for Civil Service Salaries declaring that they will intensify their "passive strike" if their demands are not met by tomorrow.

ISRAEL JOINS I.L.O. TEXTILE COMMITTEE

Israel was represented for the first time on the Textiles Committee of the International Labour Organization when the current session opened in Geneva yesterday. The delegation has six members, and is composed of two representatives each of the Government, employers and workers.

The committee deals *inter alia* with the question of the stabilization of production and employment, having regard to the constant price fluctuation of raw materials and changes in fashions. It is also concerned with means of raising output without jeopardizing the workers' standard of living.

Tira Displays Progress To Visiting Social Scientists

"Let me congratulate you on the fact that you have advanced within the short space of four years from a state of stagnation to a dynamic way of life. The progress which your village has made since it became a Local Authority early in 1952 should be attributed to a very good administrative innovation: Decentralized Centralization."

With these words Mr. N. Keymen, head of the Turkish delegation to the four-country study group on Community Development which is now visiting Israel, thanked the Chairman of Tira village in the Little Triangle for the cordial welcome the group had received there.

Seated at long tables loaded with fresh figs and guavas in the courtyard of the local school, the 20 members of the group (from Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia and Israel) had been listening to Swelleh Mansour, the Council chairman, describe numerous communal projects undertaken by the 4,000 villagers with the help of the Israel authorities.

Flanked by two interpreters, one for English and one for French, who translated his speech sentence by sentence from the Arabic, Swelleh Mansour recounted that, before the establishment of the State, the village had had neither budget nor council. One man only had been appointed by the authorities to deal with problems as they arose.

Since 1952, however, he said, when the Ministry of Interior made Tira a Local Council, a regular system of local taxation has made fiscal planning possible. Educational facilities have been expanded, the Council being able now to pay IL30,000 annually for the maintenance of its school premises. A new secondary school, costing IL-60,000, is now under construction. The Council is contributing IL-25,000 and the rest has been raised in the form of loans from the Ministry of Interior, the Workers Bank and other sources. The Ministry for Religious Affairs, the Chairman continued, has granted the Council IL7,000 for the embellishment of their mosque.

The most extensive communal project was the construction by the Ministry of Health of a Regional Health Centre for all the surrounding Arab villages, at a cost of some IL60,000. Dr. Israel Litshitz, Medical Officer for Natanya, gave details on the operations in preventive medicine carried out in the village.

Pickpockets Pick Wrong Victim

HAIFA, Monday. — Pickpockets dug into the wrong pocket when they tried to steal a wallet from Constable Y. Mauritius at the Central Railway Station here over the week-end. The constable, who was in plain-clothes, gave chase and arrested Haim Gluma, 19, of Givat Olga, and his ten-year-old brother, alleged to be his accomplice.

Earlier, Mordechai Bresnik, of Haifa, had his purse with IL20 stolen while he was travelling in a bus from the Lower Town.

The police have announced that pickpockets have been more active lately, and that they are mainly groups of youngsters, some of them boys under 10. They are generally well-dressed, "nice-looking" boys, not suspected by the public. They were most active in buses and bus stops. When caught, the youngsters are turned over to probation officers.

In Beersheba on Friday a gang of youngsters were arrested on suspicion of having committed a recent series of thefts in the town. Their average age is 16.

Seven hundred pounds in cash, a cheque and a watch worth IL-200 were stolen from Moshe Rosenzweig of Hiriya village in the Tel Aviv area yesterday. Ya'akov Pushkman of Sderot Har Zion, Tel Aviv, was robbed of jewellery valued at IL200. Six persons were apprehended for investigations.

Palestine 'Dark Page' Of U.N.: Jamali

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter). — Dr. Mohammad Jamali of Iraq today said that the "Palestine question" was "one of the darkest pages in the history of the U.N. in the last 10 years."

There could be no peace in the Middle East until this problem "is settled on the basis of justice," he said. "The Arabs of Palestine are entitled to self-determination, to their own country, to their own homes, and they cannot be forcibly driven out of their homes and told to surrender their rights."

Continuing the general debate in the General Assembly today, Dr. Jamali said it was a "sad situation" to see that the peoples of the West still considered themselves more or less an exclusive group who clung together whenever they were asked to "apply the principles of freedom, democracy and equality to the races of Asia and Africa."

Citing North Africa as an example, Jamali declared that Western Europe was "united in blocking a speedy attainment of freedom" for these areas.

Fire in Unguarded Haifa Warehouses

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Monday. — An undetermined quantity of sugar was destroyed in a fire at the Near East Bonded Warehouses near the port here this afternoon. The fire was noticed by a neighbour; no watchman was on duty at the warehouses today.

The fire brigade arrived within three minutes of the alarm at 4.45 p.m. and played their hoses on the 500 tons of sugar. By 7 o'clock the fire was under control and danger to the goods in the stores and the large neighbouring warehouses was averted.

It is believed that the fire was caused by children playing with matches in a large empty packing case that was standing outside the stores.

11 New Cinemas for Tel Aviv

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday. — A spate of cinema building has begun in the Tel Aviv area, with no less than 11 cinemas either under construction or planned for the near future. Leading the field is the 2,000-seat luxury house that 20th-century Fox recently started building near Kikar Dizengoff. This will be the biggest in Israel.

The project for this theatre, which will be fitted with all the latest American installations, including a giant 20-metre wide screen, was initiated in 1949. On the suggestion of the then Finance Minister, the late Eliezer Kaplan, who was anxious to encourage foreign investors, a 2,700 sq.m site was purchased with dollars. Mr. S. Grinwald, head of Fox Films in this country, has told *The Jerusalem Post*. However, unstable conditions prevented building until now.

The greater part of the money for the enterprise is being invested by the company in dollars, though local funds are also being used, he stated. The undertaking was enjoying the same privileges granted to all foreign enterprises. The cinema will take from 18 months to two years to complete, Mr. Grinwald said. It is being designed by an American architect in the U.S. and the associate architect here is Mr. G. Kolgen. The contractors are Walberg and Udassin.

Owners' Opposition

The Cinema Owners Association is maintaining its opposition to the first venture of this kind by a foreign film company. Mr. Y. Yellin, General Secretary of the organization, pointed out that as the cinema would be granted special privileges in the form of tax exemptions, it would be in a favoured position. He stated that six of the 11 new movie houses would be in the "city" area. Several of them were in an advanced stage of construction.

One of the first to open its doors will be the Thelet Cinema, a 350-seat "intimate" theatre in the north of the city, near the port. It was being built by a limited company founded by Matalon Bros. of Tel Aviv, and Mr. J. Matalon told *The Jerusalem Post* that it will be completed in about a month. First presentation will be the Israel premiere of "My Sister Eileen." The cinema, which will be equipped with a wide screen for CinemaScope, will introduce three evening performances.

Meanwhile, two more Tel Aviv cinemas will shortly start showing CinemaScope productions. The Ophir expects to be the first to introduce French and Italian CinemaScope pictures to this country. First of these, which will be shown before the end of 1955, is to be the French production of Joseph Kessel's "Fortune Carée."

The Allenby Cinema, now being equipped with CinemaScope, is to re-open after a brief closure with the Israel premiere of "Destrée."

Oil Flows in Helotz (Hulelkat)

Oil prospecting has had its first success and we hope that housewives in Israel will soon be filling their stoves and burners — made by Friedman, Jerusalem — with kerosene from the Negev.

HEARSE DRIVERS STRIKE IN PARIS

PARIS, Monday (Reuter). — Hearse drivers and coffin bearers of the Paris City Council Funeral Department today struck for 24 hours to enforce their demand for more pay.

All funerals due to take place with municipal facilities were postponed until tomorrow.

Demand Probe Into Mississippi Trial

GREENWOOD, Mississippi, Monday (Reuter). — Mr. Vicker Rufuss, Democratic member of the House, has sent a telegram to Mr. Herbert Brownell, U.S. Attorney-General, suggesting "immediate investigation as to what happened to justice in Sumner, Mississippi." He was referring to the acquittal by a Sumner all-white jury of two half-brothers charged with the murder of 14-year-old Emmet Till, a Negro who allegedly "wolf-whistled" at the wife of one of the accused.

The District Attorney's office here announced today that a preliminary hearing would be held this week for the two half-brothers, Roy Bryant and J. W. Milam, on charges of kidnapping Till.

In New York, the dead boy's mother, Mrs. Mamie Bradley, said at a protest rally that "the trial was a shame before God and man." A Negro Councilman, Mr. Earl Brown, urged evacuation of all Negroes from Mississippi. "The state would collapse," he said.

War Criminals Get Amnesty in Rumania

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — Rumania has pardoned a number of war criminals and others guilty of crimes against the state, the Rumanian Agerpress news agency reported yesterday. The Government and Grand National Assembly also approved proposals for pardoning foreign citizens who committed crimes against the Rumanian state.

The amnesty was granted with a view to improving international relations, because the Rumanian state had grown stronger since the war, and now enjoys powerful support from the people and national minorities, the agency said.

The amnesty expressly excludes former members of the Fascist government in power between September, 1940, and August 19, 1944.

HUNGARY-SOVIETS DRAW ONE-ONE

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — Hungary and the Soviet Union drew 1-1 in an international football match in Budapest yesterday. Hungary equalized three minutes from the end from a penalty, after the Russians had opened the scoring five minutes after the interval.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union "B" team beat Hungary, 4-2, in an international "B" match. Each side scored once before half-time.

BOOM ON FRENCH GOLD MARKET

PARIS, Monday (Reuter).—Rumours of a possible increase in the international gold price, which is now $35 per ounce, resulted in a boom on the gold market here today.

Other contributing factors were persistent labour unrest in France, and the North African crisis, which was reported to be threatening government stability.

The one-kilogramme ingot soared to 431,000 francs against 427,000 last Friday, and compared with around 425,000 for some time. However, the absence of a number of dealers because of the Jewish holiday made the counterpart for demand scarce, and operators, believed to be acting for the Bank of France, failed to oppose the trend.

Cables in Brief

POWER. — One of Yugoslavia's biggest hydro-electric stations, planned to generate about 200 million kilowatt hours annually, was completed on Sunday at Lokve. It took 10 years to build, Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency, reported.

PRISONERS. — Thirteen Italian prisoners-of-war from prison camps in Albania arrived in Brindisi, Italy, yesterday, following their release by the Albanian authorities. The repatriated men had been in Albania for 15 years.

MECHANIZED. — More than 1,400,000 tractors, 200,000 combine harvesters, and 450,000 commercial vehicles are at present used in Russian agriculture, "Pravda," the official Soviet Communist Party newspaper, said yesterday. At the beginning of 1953, the agricultural machines were manned and serviced by two million workers.

VISITORS. — Twenty-five British farm experts left London for Moscow on Sunday for a fortnight's visit to Russia, led by G.R.H. Nugent, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. They are returning a visit by a team of Russians to Britain earlier this year.

CROSSWORDS. — India's House of the People (Lower House), cheered yesterday as it passed a bill banning all crossword puzzles and other prize competitions offering awards of more than 1,000 rupees. The ban is aimed at newspapers which have been offering prizes of up to 100,000 rupees for simple crossword puzzles in an effort to boost circulation.

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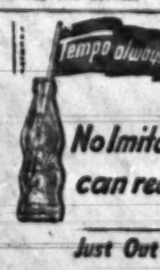

Mr. & Mrs. J. E. TAMMAN Mr. and Mrs. A. DOUEK
take pleasure in announcing that the wedding ceremony of their children
ELIE and EMILIE
will take place on Thursday, September 29, 1955.
Reception: 7 p.m. at the Zion Hotel, Haifa.

Bella and Yekutiel Federman
heartiest congratulations on the happy occasion of the successful oil drilling.
VALLY and ALFRED TEICHNER,
Technion Cafe, Haifa

Memorial meeting and unveiling of the tombstone of our beloved
HUBERT PANZER
will take place on Wednesday, September 28, 1955, at 4 p.m. at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery.
THE BEREAVED FAMILY
We are meeting at 3.30 p.m., at the "Avnat" Centre, 107 Rehov Jabotinsky, near the Ziratroh, Ramat Gan, or at 4 p.m. at the cemetery entrance.

ISRAEL MARITIME LAW ASSOCIATION, HAIFA
c/o Dr. Rudolf Gottschalk,
28 Rehov Ibn Sina,
P.O.B. 4068,
Haifa.
Dear Sir,
I have the honour to confirm the receipt of your notice dated July 4, 1955, in accordance with Article 6 of the Ottoman Law of Societies relating to the founding of the following association:
Name of the Society: Israel Maritime Law Association, Haifa.
Address of the Society: Haifa, 28 Reh. Ibn Sina, P.O.B. 4068.
Object of the Society: To promote the research and the development of the commercial maritime law and its administration.
Names of the committee of the Society:
1. JACOB CASPI, 7 Sderot Bat Galim, Haifa, — President
2. DR. RUDOLF GOTTSCHALK, 2a Rehov Yitzhak Ahuza, — Vice President
3. KIESLER KARL, 78 Rehov Arlosoroff, Haifa — Treasurer
4. MARKUS SIEGFRIED, 68 Rehov Moriah, Haifa — Secretary.
Yours faithfully,
(—) Jacob Bergmann
District Commissioner, Haifa District

Notice to Buyers of Storage Batteries
We wish to remind our customers that when buying a new battery, they must return the old one whose scrap value is included in our list price. For old batteries not returned to us, there will be an additional charge equivalent to 10 p.c. of our retail list prices.
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Etor Battery Works
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SHOULD we are maintaining? Or should they not at least qualify their contentions? Certainly our standard of living is higher than in most neighbouring countries, but so is the productivity of labour and the general educational and technical level upon which it is based. And if the comparison is made with similarly developed countries in Europe and in the Americas, can it really be said that we are better off than we ought to be? The nutritional standards of the Israel population have improved considerably during recent years and large-scale malnutrition has been more or less wiped out, but even now average food consumption does not much exceed the bare minimum. Nor can the clothing and housing standards of an average Israel family be labelled as excessive in comparison with international levels. There has admittedly been a marked increase in durable consumer goods including household equipment, and services, but these are not of great importance for the soundness of our economy. What, then, are the vices we are indulging in and the bad habits we must renounce?

PROSPERITY IN ISOLATION

The worst habit we have from the economic point of view is, however, the popular tendency to consider economic issues mainly from the point of view of consumption, i.e. taking income for granted, instead of putting production first and regarding all the rest as subservient to it and dependent upon its results. No better proof of the fallacy of this common approach can be offered than the experience of the inflation years of 1948-1951, when living standards in this country were lower in every respect than they are today, and nevertheless the whole economy was disorganized as long as no brakes were applied to spending in order to divert resources to productive uses. As a matter of fact, it is not the level of consumption, but the level of production which most matters, and in this respect we are certainly taking things much too easy. We can afford it as long as the present fortunate spell lasts, for perhaps another couple of years, but when we are at last confronted with the harsh necessity of competing with other countries in export markets, we shall find that prolonged cartel practices and featherbedding have resulted in our methods being obsolete, our costs too high and our products, which now enjoy a secure domestic market, expensive and old-fashioned.

The real issue we are now facing is therefore not merely keeping down consumption. It may be wiser to spend less for this or that item and to save more and invest for the day of need, but for the time being we have the means for spending — even though only a part of it is earned income — and we are developing our productive capacity. It will be necessary to exert ourselves in order to absorb immigration, but we should certainly be able to shoulder that, too. At the most we shall have to increase imports and to live off a portion of the foreign currency reserve. But it is one thing to spend more, and another to acquire the habits of a rich man who does not need to work and earn a living. It is not the rise of imports that is harmful, but the failure of exports to develop and the concentration of production upon the domestic market. No effort should be spared to remedy this self-imposed isolation of our economy. And it is here that the problem of waste enters into the picture. There must be something wrong in a country where an industrial concern of such standing as ATA declares that exports under the prevailing circumstances are possible only at a loss; where an investment to the tune of IL16m. can be proposed by a public commission in order to allow bakeries to continue working one shift only; where obsolete labour — as in the case of the DAGON silo in Haifa — can openly defy technical progress; where superfluous civil servants are only dismissed on the condition of better pay rises for those who remain. It is understandable that under these circumstances export premiums may have to be paid in order to make our goods competitive abroad. But even this would be preferable to the present course of letting Israel's economy drift into a watertight fool's paradise.

AREF CHOSEN MAYOR OF OLD CITY

The well-known historian and scholar, Aref el Aref, has been appointed Mayor of the Old City following the recent elections there, MEARB reported. Aref, a former District Officer of Gaza and Beersheba, is a leading authority on Beduin, their life and traditions.

From the Memoirs of Harry S. Truman — Volume One

'A VERY NEW PRESIDENT'

I ASKED Steve Early, Secretary Stettinius and Les Biffle, who now had also joined us, to call all the members of the Cabinet to a meeting as quickly as possible. Then I turned to Mrs. Roosevelt and asked if there was anything she needed to have done. She replied that she would like to go to Warm Springs at once, and asked whether it would be proper for her to make use of a Government plane. I assured her that the use of such a plane was right and proper, and I made certain that one would be placed at her disposal, knowing that a grateful nation would insist on it.

But now a whole series of arrangements had to be made. I went to the President's office at the west end of the White House. I asked Les Biffle to arrange to have a car sent for Mrs. Truman and Margaret, and I called them on the phone myself, telling them what had happened — telling them, too, to come to the White House. I also called Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, and having given him the news, I asked him to come as soon as possible so that he might swear me in.

There was no time for formalities and protocol. Among the people there were a score or so of officials and members of Congress. Only three women were present — Mrs. Truman and Margaret and Secretary (of Labour) Frances Perkins.

I picked up the Bible and held it in my left hand. Chief Justice Stone raised his right hand and gave the oath as it is written in the Constitution.

With my right hand raised, I repeated it after him.

I dropped my hand.

The clock beneath Woodrow Wilson's portrait marked the time at 7.09.

Everyone withdrew except the members of the Cabinet.

I told them briefly, as I had already told some of them individually, that I would be pleased if all of them would remain in their posts. It was my intention, I said, to continue both the foreign and the domestic policies of the Roosevelt Administration. I made it clear, however, that I would be President in my own right, and that I would assume full responsibility for such decisions as had to be made. I told them that I hoped they would not hesitate to give me their advice — that I would be glad to listen to them. I left them in no doubt that they could differ with me if they felt it necessary, but that all final policy decisions would be mine. I added that once such decisions had been made, I expected them to support me. Their experience with President Roosevelt and their knowledge were necessary to me in this crisis.

I intended, also, to maintain a similar attitude toward the heads of all the Federal agencies. But I had some mental reservations about the heads of certain temporary war agencies.

That first meeting of the Cabinet was short, and when it adjourned, the members rose and silently made their way from the room — except for Secretary Stimson (the Secretary of War).

Well-Kept Secret

He asked to speak to me about a most urgent matter. Stimson told me that he wanted me to know about an immense project that was under way — a project looking to the development of a new explosive of almost unbelievable destructive power. That was all he felt free to say at the time, and his statement left me puzzled. It was the first bit of information that had come to me about the atomic bomb, but he gave me no details. That so vast an enterprise had been successfully kept secret even from the members of Congress was a miracle.

In fact, I was told nothing in detail until the next day when Jimmy Byrnes, who until shortly before had been Director of War Mobilization for President Roosevelt, came to see me. Even he told me few details, though with great solemnity, he told me that we were perfecting an explosive great enough to destroy the whole world. It was later, when Vannevar Bush, head of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, came to the White House, that I was given a scientist's version of the atomic bomb.

Admiral Leahy (Chief of Staff to the President) was with me when Doctor Bush told me this astonishing fact.

"That is the biggest fool thing we have ever done," he observed in his sturdy, salty manner. "The bomb will never go off, and I speak as an expert in explosives."

* * *

DURING those first few hours, painful as they were because of our tragic loss, my mind kept turning to the task I had inherited and to the grave responsibilities that confronted our nation at that critical moment in history.

Neither as a member of the Senate nor as Vice President had I undergone any conscious change in my basic philosophy of government, or in my beliefs in the relationship of government to the people. I classify myself as a Jefferson Democrat living in modern times.

I have made my campaign for the Senate on the basis of a policy I have pursued all my life — that the country should be operated for the benefit of all the people. In Jackson County, Missouri, when I came to the point of expending great amounts of public money for contracts, it was openly done with all the figures shown, and the lowest bidder got the contract. I upset the specially favoured contractor policy of my predecessors and awarded the contracts in the interest of the people and taxpayers. The simple truth as I see it, and as I saw it then, was that the country should be run for the benefit of all the people and not just for the special crew who has the inside track.

I always fully supported the Roosevelt programme — both international and domestic — but I knew that certain major administrative weaknesses existed. President Roosevelt often said that he was no administrator. He was a man of vision and ideas, and he preferred to delegate administration to others — sometimes to others who were not ideally suited to carry out what he had in mind. I was well aware of this, and even on that first day, I knew that I would eventually have to make changes, both in personalities and in administrative policy.

Within half an hour of the time the Cabinet meeting adjourned, I left for our apartment at 4701 Connecticut Avenue.

When I arrived, I found Mrs. Truman, Margaret and Mrs. Truman's mother, Mrs. Wallace, at the apartment of General Jeff Davis, our next door neighbour. The Davises had had ham and turkey dinner that evening, and they gave us something to eat. I do not know when Mrs. Truman and Margaret had eaten last, but I had had nothing since noon.

* * *

ON April 13 I began my first full day in office. I was up at 6.30, and at 9 o'clock, after a walk and breakfast, I left for the White House.

I went at once to the oval executive office. President Roosevelt's belongings were numerous in the room. Ship models and ship prints were especially obvious, and the desk was laden with mementoes.

I met with the military leaders for the first time at 11 o'clock. In their report to me, they were brief and to the point. Germany, they told me, would not be finally overcome for another six months at least. Japan would not be conquered for another year-and-a-half. Everywhere, it appeared, our forces and those of our allies were doing well.

First Welcomers

I drove to the Capitol, and shortly after noon we sat down to lunch in Biffle's office — 13 Senators, four members of the House of Representatives, Les Biffle, and the very new President of the United States.

I had come, I told them, in order to ask that a joint session of the Senate and the House be arranged so that I might address them in person.

"Harry," remarked one Senator with whom I had long worked closely, "you were planning to come whether we liked it or not."

"You know I would have," I replied, "but I would rather do it with your full and understanding support and welcome."

As I was leaving the Senate office, a long line of white-shirted page boys gathered outside to greet me. Reporters crowded in and joined the line as well, and I shook hands with every one of them.

"Boys," I said, "if you ever pray, pray for me now. I don't know whether you fellows ever had a load of hay fall on you, but when they told me yesterday what had happened, I felt like the moon, the stars and all the planets had fallen on me. I've got the most terribly responsible job a man ever had."

"Good luck, Mr. President," said one of the reporters.

"I wish you didn't have to call me that," I told him.

This was the first instalment of Harry S. Truman's memoirs of his Presidency. Copyright by "Time" and LIFE. Exclusive English rights in Israel reserved by The Jerusalem Post.

Sunday's Press

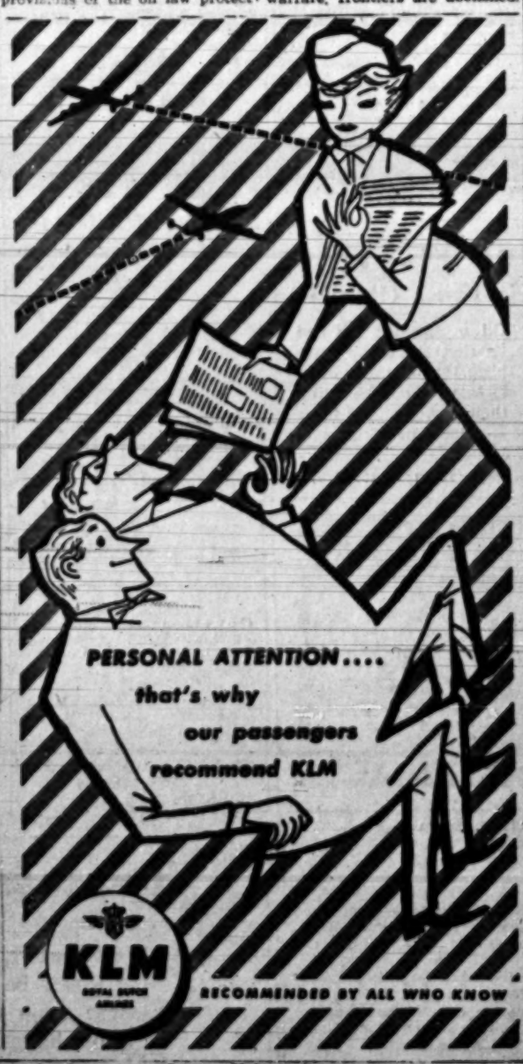
Oil—Challenge and Opportunity

JUBILANT though they all are at the discovery at Heletz, most newspapers have certain reservations: it is too early to draw sweeping conclusions and in any case our day-to-day fight for economic independence by encouraging productivity must go on.

Otherwise comment is coloured to a certain extent by each paper's political viewpoint. "Davar" (Histadrut) does not hide its joy at the important Histadrut interest in the capital of the company that struck the oil; "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) fears that there will be intervention by the world's huge oil companies against us; "Haboker" (General Zionist) hopes exploitation will be on a sound accounting basis; and "Hamodia" (World Agula) asks that at least no work be done at the drill on Yom Kippur.

"Ha'aretz" (non-party) praises the Government for not having made a great to-do about the discovery, and notes that the provisions of the oil law protect the nation from being exploited even by foreign drillers. "Haboker" ranks oil alongside citrus and cotton among the resources on whose exploitation we may build an economic future. "Davar" notes the breach which the oil may make in the Arab economic boycott. "Zmanim" (Progressive) dwells on the push which the discovery has given to all companies prospecting in Israel.

The Meron bus murder was planned so carefully that only by a miracle were there not more victims, opines "Hamodia," praising the tender's driver, whose heroism saved the passengers (and whose account of the incident appears elsewhere on this page). The paper supposes that the murder was planned by someone interested in stirring up trouble between Israel and Lebanon and demands a thorough investigation in all neighbouring Arab villages. "Herut" writes that frontiers are supposed to guard a country against smugglers, not against warfare. Where there is warfare, frontiers are abolished.



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Russia's Hands Free in Germany

By SEBASTIAN HAFFNER

BERLIN, (OFNS). — FROM the point of view of international law, the Soviet Union has now, as the result of its agreements with Dr. Adenauer and Herr Grotewohl, exactly equal relations with both German States. It recognizes both as sovereign entities, and bases its relations with both on the conventional foundations of "legal equality, mutual respect of sovereignty, and non-intervention in internal affairs." With both States, its relations will be maintained through an Embassy — the office of Soviet High Commissioner in East Germany is abolished — and in neither State does the Soviet Union claim any special rights arising from the war or the occupation regime.

The last remnants of occupation rights and privileges which the Soviet Union had up to now still reserved in East Germany have been removed. Soviet troops, who still remain in East Germany for the time being, will no longer be occupation troops but will stay as allies by special agreement, with a status like that of the Western allied troops in West Germany. Moreover, Mr. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, has declared that at the forthcoming international talks on Germany, the Soviet Union will propose the simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign troops from both German States.

While the legal status of Soviet relations with the two German States is now exactly alike, the political content of these relations is, of course, different. With East Germany the Soviets have a diplomatic, military and ideological alliance. Their political relations with West Germany are starting from zero and will probably, for some time, remain somewhat uneasy, although both Dr. Adenauer and the Soviet statesmen in Moscow stressed their desire to establish really good, and not merely correct, relations.

If one compares this Soviet arrangement of their German relations with the Western one, one is struck by a two-fold contrast.

First, the Soviets have now normal relations with both German States; the Western Powers have relations with one only. It is obvious that this gives the Soviets a great mobility in their German policy.

Secondly, Soviet relations with East Germany involve the Soviets in fewer responsibilities and pit-falls than Western relations with West Germany. Under the Soviet-East German treaty, East Germany will be practically on her own; the Soviets have no longer any responsibility for East German internal and external policy, and no obligation to East Germany except for defence against military aggression and consultation about mutually interesting questions. By contrast, the Western Powers remain, under the Paris Treaties, ultimately responsible both for the internal political order and for the all-German policy of West Germany and they are to seek, on behalf of West Germany, German reunification on fairly narrowly specified terms. This may prove rather cramping for the West even in the immediate future.

The immediate practical consequences of the Soviet-East German treaty are: first, the Soviets have now made it legally impossible for themselves to agree to German reunification on Western terms at the forthcoming Geneva conference in October. If the West asks for all-German free elections, the Soviets cannot, without breaking their newly signed treaty agree or even enter detailed discussions; elections in East Germany are now an internal affair of the East German State with which the Soviets have solemnly undertaken not to interfere. Indeed, the Soviets have now fixed things in such a way that it will become impossible to make any progress in the question of German reunification without the participation of both German States in the negotiations and any subsequent agreements.

Secondly, the Soviets have handed to East Germany strong potential means of pressure to force West Germany into, at least, *de facto* recognition of the East German State. In particular, the Soviets have in favour of the East Germans, divested themselves of all responsibility for connections between West Germany and West Berlin, except those of allied occupation troops and their supplies, which remain governed by the Four-Power agreement of 1949.

In theory, at least, this opens the possibility of a new blockade of West Berlin — this time not directed against the Western allied troops in Berlin, but against the civilian German connections between West Berlin and West Germany and imposed, not by the Soviet Union, but by East Germany. In practice, it is unlikely that the East Germans would do anything so crude and upsetting in the present international situation. But, as was shown by the sharp increase in road tolls imposed this spring, they have considerable possibilities, short of blockade, to make the West Germans feel that West Berlin remains a hostage to correct relations between East and West Germany, such as West Germany has hitherto refused to establish.

Echoes from Meron

This is the story told by Dov Horn, the man who kept the Meron bus murder from becoming a massacre:

Our correspondent writes from Sasa:

I WAS coming from Kiryat Shmoneh in a Solel Boneh tender. It was empty—I had unloaded building materials at Kiryat Shmoneh. With me was Y. Shimoni, the manager of the Solel Boneh carpentry shop in Haifa. It was 6.50 p.m. when we passed Meron, and as we approached the turn we heard shots. I also saw sparks flying. Before us on the curve stood the bus, with its headlights on. I realized the bus was being fired on. At that moment a bullet shattered the windshield and Shimoni was wounded in the leg.

I drove up to the bus, which stood at the edge of the precipice. I jumped out with Shimoni—he went over the barrier of stones that has been put up and hid behind it. I hurried up to the entrance door of the bus. The driver was sitting on the road-side, wounded. I saw a woman passenger in the front seat, lying lifeless in a pool of blood. I walked down to the exit door, opened it—the passengers were screaming and the wounded were moaning. I shouted to the passengers to get out of the bus. We helped the wounded ones out. They all crossed the barrier and the wounded lay on the ground. Only the second body remained in the bus, sprawled out on the floor.

Suddenly I saw a tall, bare-headed man walking down between the rocks on the hillside opposite. He came closer and threw a hand grenade into the bus. The grenade exploded in the front. The man who threw it turned around and ran off, disappearing among the rocks. Everything grew quiet around us.

First to reach us were three people from Meron. The shots had been heard in the village and alarmed the villagers, who had called the police.

What must have scared the murderers off were the headlights of an approaching lorry. After the grenade had been thrown, we saw it coming from the direction of Haifa. It was a big army lorry with an officer and three soldiers. We put the wounded on it and the soldiers took them to Safad.

BETWEEN the Lebanese border and the spot where raiders ambushed the Safad-Haifa bus on Thursday lies Sasa, a centre of Jewish settlement in the first centuries of the era, then an important Arab village, now a mountain *kibbutz* settled largely by immigrants from America.

Here the old remains side by side with the new. Not far off are a number of rock tombs and burial caves from which the remains of the departed Sages of Mishnaic times watch over the welfare of the *kibbutz* — 100 per cent Mapam. Ornamented stones and lintels from some ancient synagogue have been used in the construction of one of the Arab houses that still stand. The rest were blown up by Palmach troops in a punitive action in February, 1948, when Sasa, a nest of Kaukji's fighters, was 20 kilometres behind the Arab lines. The new settlers' houses are built of stone, although the additional cost tells in a *kibbutz* where only ten per cent of the land is cultivable.

The climate suits fruit-growing best, and cherries and apples now grow here in addition to the late grapes and other fruit for which the spot is famed. Seen from atop Sasa's water reservoir — 900 metres above sea level — this orchard-checkered valley closed in by verdant, gentle slopes, is one of the most lovely sights in Israel.

What of the modern? There is a huge up-to-date chicken run; there is a fully-equipped garage where tractors from as far off as Shamir and Y'sud Hama'ala are brought for overhaul. Perhaps best adapted to Sasa's future, however, is the brainchild of one of the members — a dehydrating plant where bananas, figs and raisins, bought at the height of the season when surpluses accumulate, are dried on trays in steel carts, then packaged in cellophane. Vegetables, too, are successfully dehydrated: sliced onions emerge from the 16-hour process so crisp and savoury that they are a delicacy to the children. Here large quantities of fruit and vegetables can be preserved, and otherwise incapacitated workers given employment.

The going has been difficult at Sasa, with its rugged terrain, its bitter winter cold, its distance from civilization; but this is pioneering in the real sense of the word and Sasa's members believe that its attractive power for more youth has not palled.

YEHHAYAHU ASHNI

At the Cinema

"J'AVAIS Sept Filles" (Armon, Haifa) brings us Maurice Chevalier, showing his age somewhat but adapting the part to it. Seven chorus girls in a stranded company, at their wits ends for a meal, succeed in gaining access to the local Count on the pretence of each being a product of his past amours. He sees through the ruse but takes it all good-humouredly.

Hence a farce which recalls the old Palais Royal and Varietes. You meet the stock roles dear to those theatres: the roue of a father who vainly tries to give a proper education to his studious son, the miserable professor who switches from bugs to girls, the valet (Paolo Stoppa) faithful companion and archivist of the father's fleeting affairs.

"J'Avais Sept Filles" has a frothy gaiety and *joie de vivre* owed in great part to Chevalier.

Real Problem Handled

THE Rank film "Personal Affair" (Peer, Haifa) has an idea behind it. The schoolmaster (Leo Genn, an expert performance here) is the object of a girl pupil's calf love (Glynnis Johns playing the problem of gawky adolescence). Then, one night the girl disappears from home, after being last seen with the teacher. Technical red herrings help to build up the plot. Apart from Leo Genn, the best performance is Pamela Brown's as Aunt Evelyn, the middle-aged spinster whom unrequited past love has rendered a sex-obsessed mischief-maker. With Gene Tierney, "Personal Affair" handles a real problem in a small town framework, and does it well. *H.*

Readers' Letters

TOURISM

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Referring to an article on an interview with me regarding Tourism, in your issue of September 6, I should like to point out that what I said was that one should add to emphasis on the "Land of the Bible" also emphasis on "A Land of Sunshine." I did not say that the one should be substituted for the other.

Yours, etc.
F. KOLLEK

Jerusalem, September 16.

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